

BATTLE WILL SETTLE FUTURE OF GERMANY

Present War Is Contest Between
Military Autocracy and Constitutional Government.

EFFECT THROUGHOUT EUROPE

Serious Check Will Mean Decline in
Prestige of Kaiser, and Defeat
Will Loosen Tide of Suppressed
Liberty.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, August 14.—The battle
which is commencing along the line of
the River Meuse will probably settle
definitely the future position of the
German Empire in Europe, and also
the question as to whether military
autocracy or constitutional govern-
ment is in future to dominate the lives
of millions of men and women. In
reality the last three years of Na-
poleon's reign did not witness a strug-
gle of nations against France, but of
nations against a single autocrat.

In the present case this is not a
war of the German nation against the
world, but of the Kaiser and his mili-
tary clique against the constitutional gov-
ernment, not only in Germany, but
throughout Europe. A serious check
to the German army will mean a cor-
responding decline in the prestige of
the Kaiser and his military clique, and
a defeat, followed by the invasion of
German territory, will irrevocably
loosen the tide of suppressed liberty
which for so long has been kept under
the mailed fist.

Every single conversation with
wounded German soldiers or prisoners
shows that the rank and file of the
German army have not the slightest
idea why they are fighting. In the war
of 1870, the situation was reversed.
German has twenty-five army corps
against France's twenty-one. Her re-
serves are probably more numerous and
better organized, but the German com-
mander is expected to overrun the whole
of Belgium and gain the French fron-
tier before a single French corps could
be mobilized. In this they were com-
pletely mistaken. Nothing so far has
been as remarkable as the smooth
working of the French railway service,
and consequent rapid concentration of
the French armies.

The second factor upon which the
Germans relied was the readiness of
the Belgians to see their country over-
run by the invaders. The Belgians ap-
pear to have been deceived. For the last
two days the Belgians of the German oc-
cupied zone have been using a screen to
hide the concentration of immense
masses of infantry, which will soon
be making their presence felt.

With this movement the successful
for the time it may succeed. We are
in the dark as to what force the allied
armies have concentrated to meet it.
The Germans are already nine days
behind their schedule, which has given
behind the French armies to pour into Belgium.

GERMAN PAPERS DESCRIBE
ENEMY'S "ABOMINABLE DEEDS"
LONDON, August 13.—The London
Times newspaper today in its lead-
ing German newspaper up to last Mon-
day. The Cologne Gazette of Sunday
described the German troops as "abom-
inable deeds" of the Belgian popula-
tion.

The prints leading articles entitled,
"Belgian atrocities," a contribution
from a German army doctor, who de-
clared that the German troops have
suffered from the Belgian population,
men, women and boys, "treatment only
to be expected from savages."

"Belgian civilians," he writes, "shoot
out of every house and from behind
every thick bush with blind hatred
upon everything German. We lost a
number of dead and wounded through
this kind of senseless attack. We are
in the fighting as much as the men."

The writer enumerates a number of
murders, and relates how a young
woman shot the driver of a German
military automobile. Naturally she
was executed at once, but neither the
execution nor the burning of houses
could frighten the enraged popula-
tion.

A German sea captain describes the
hostile attitude of the people of An-
twerp against the Germans. The Ger-
man ships and restaurants were
stormed, and the conduct of the peo-
ple was "indescribably brutal. As
soon as they found the German troops
were going through Belgium."

WAR OFFICE REPORTS
VICTORY OF FRENCH ARMS
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, August 13.—The War Office
today the following details of the
fighting on August 11 and 12 at
Othainke.

Two French battalions were first at-
tacked by a superior force of Ger-
mans and were forced to fall back.
Having been effectively reinforced, the
French made a counter attack. At
night, supported by artillery, the
Germans made a precipitate retreat,
in the course of which they lost a con-
siderable number of men and abandoned
a battery of artillery and three ma-
chine guns. The following day the
Twenty-fourth Regiment of German
dragoons was overwhelmed, nine offi-
cers and 1,000 men being taken prison-
ers by the French.

VIALE MINISTRY OF MARINE.
ROME (via London), August 13.—
Vice-Admiral Leone Viale was ap-
pointed Minister of Marine today to suc-
ceed Admiral Enrico Millo, who retired
on account of ill health.

THE WEATHER
Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy
Friday; showers at night or Saturday.
North Carolina—Local thunder show-
ers Friday and probably Saturday.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.
12 noon temperature..... 81
3 P. M. temperature..... 85
Maximum temperature up to 8
Minimum temperature up to 8
Mean temperature..... 68
Normal temperature..... 6
Deficiency in temperature..... 78
Deficiency in temperature since
March 1..... 226
Accumulated deficiency in tempera-
ture since January 1..... 639
Deficiency in rainfall since March
since January 1..... 5.59

Local Observations 8 P. M. Yesterday.
Temperature..... 98
Humidity..... 92
Wind—direction..... S. E.
Wind—velocity..... 3
Weather..... Cloudy
Rainfall last twenty-four hours..... .26

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.
Place. Ther. H. T. L. T. Weather.
Asheville..... 70 74 66 Rain
Atlanta..... 86 88 84 P. cloudy
Atlantic City..... 72 80 66 Cloudy
Boston..... 68 72 64 Clear
Buffalo..... 76 84 72 Cloudy
Calgary..... 80 82 74 Clear
Charleston..... 82 92 78 Cloudy
Chicago..... 70 74 68 Clear
Denver..... 84 84 56 Clear
Duluth..... 62 72 54 Clear
Galveston..... 80 82 74 Clear
Hattiesburg..... 76 86 72 Rain
Haver..... 86 86 48 Clear
Jacksonville..... 82 92 78 Clear
Kansas City..... 84 90 72 Clear
Louisville..... 80 86 68 Cloudy
Montgomery..... 86 90 74 Clear
New Orleans..... 80 90 76 Cloudy
New York..... 74 84 64 Clear
Norfolk..... 82 84 74 Cloudy
Oklahoma..... 76 82 66 Clear
Pittsburgh..... 76 82 56 Clear
Raleigh..... 84 90 72 Rain
St. Louis..... 72 82 72 Rain
St. Paul..... 70 78 58 Clear
San Francisco..... 64 74 54 Clear
Savannah..... 80 92 76 P. cloudy
Spokane..... 96 96 58 Clear
Tampa..... 78 82 72 Clear
Washington..... 72 80 66 Cloudy
Winnipeg..... 62 66 48 Clear
Wytheville..... 78 80 60 P. cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
August 14, 1914.
HIGH TIDE:
Sun rises..... 5:26
Sun sets..... 7:04
Morning..... 10:23
Evening..... 11:08

PROBLEM OF NEUTRALITY CONFRONTS PRESIDENT

American Firm Desires to Float Loan
of Several Millions for One of
Warring Nations.

QUESTION TO CABINET TO-DAY

Chief Executive Thinks Granting Per-
mission Would Create Serious Un-
derstanding in Europe as to Real
Attitude of American People.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Presi-
dent Wilson was confronted to-day
with the problem of whether Ameri-
can bankers shall be permitted to float
loans in the United States for any of
the countries engaged in the Euro-
pean war. Though the President has
not reached a final decision, he is
strongly opposed to the idea. The ques-
tion arose through the desire of J. P.
Morgan & Co. to float a loan of sev-
eral hundred million dollars for the
French government. Inquiry was made
of the State Department by the Mor-
gan firm as to whether the flotation
of such a loan would be regarded as a
violation of neutrality. Secretary Bryan
discussed the subject with the Presi-
dent, who is studying it carefully be-
fore returning a final answer.

Besides J. P. Morgan & Co., it is un-
derstood another New York banking
house of prominence is desirous of
floating a loan for Austria, but the
State Department has not yet been ap-
proached, so far as could be learned
to-night, with any formal inquiry as
to questions of neutrality involved.

While there is no provision in the
American neutrality statutes against
lending money to foreign nations, and
no international neutrality agreement
forbids it, the President's judgment is
that if it were permitted, serious mis-
understanding might ensue in Europe
as to the real attitude of the American
government and people toward the war-
ring nations.

INFLUENCE OF PRESIDENT
AGAINST PROPOSED LOAN
A loan was floated for Japan during
the Russo-Japanese War, but with-
standing the precedent, it is President
Wilson's belief that the influence of
the American government ought to be
exercised, so far as possible, toward re-
ducing the length of the strife rather
than adding elements for its prolonga-
tion. He likewise is opposed to send-
ing large quantities of gold from the
United States at a time when domestic
financial needs are paramount.

The entire question will be discussed
at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting, but
since in close touch with President
Wilson predicted to-night that the
American government would try to
discourage the flotation of loans to
France, Austria or any of the other
belligerents.

J. P. Morgan arrived here to-
night to attend a conference to-morrow
with President Wilson and Secretary Mc-
Cloy of bankers and business men to
devise means for the movement of
crops to Europe.

It could not be learned whether he
will discuss with officials the subject
of foreign loans while in the capital.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
MEMBERS CALL ON WILSON
WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Fed-
eral Reserve Board, which will control
the country's new banking system, to-
day held its first formal session, called
on President Wilson, and adjourned
until Monday. Every member of the
board attended the meeting.

The President, in greeting the board,
showed plainly the effects of his grief
and the strain he was under during his
wife's last illness. He told the board
it was extremely fortunate that at least
all reasons for delaying the organiza-
tion of the board were removed, and
that he felt sure the country now
could "proceed to the organization of
a system I feel that will relieve, steady
and reassure the country in many
ways."

"Recently in the extraordinary cir-
cumstances, now existing in the world
at large," added the President, "we
have been obliged to resort to legisla-
tion intended for unusual cir-
cumstances, a resort which would not have
been necessary if we had had the organiza-
tion you are now about to put into
operation. I believe we have devised
a system that has an element of local
self-government in it which is quite
consistent with the analogies of our
political life and the habits of our
regional life."

"I am happy that you gentlemen have
consented to serve the country in this
disinterested way, and to afford a
guidance to which I am sure it will
respond with the greatest alacrity. I
know what sacrifices many of you have
made. The very fact that personal
sacrifice is involved is a guarantee to
the country of what the results will
be. We will not serve ourselves, but
the country at large."

WINNIPEG REGIMENTS
ARE ORDERED TO FRONT
WINNIPEG, MAN., August 13.—Four
Winnipeg infantry regiments, having
a strength of 500 men each, have been
ordered to the war, and will leave
Monday night for the mobilization field
near Quebec. The regiments are Sev-
enty-ninth, known as the Cameron
Highlanders; the Ninetieth, One Hun-
dredth and One Hundred and Sixth.
They will be commanded and offi-
cered by their present officers. The
Winnipeg battery of artillery, which
saw service at the relief of Mafeking,
also has been ordered to the front.

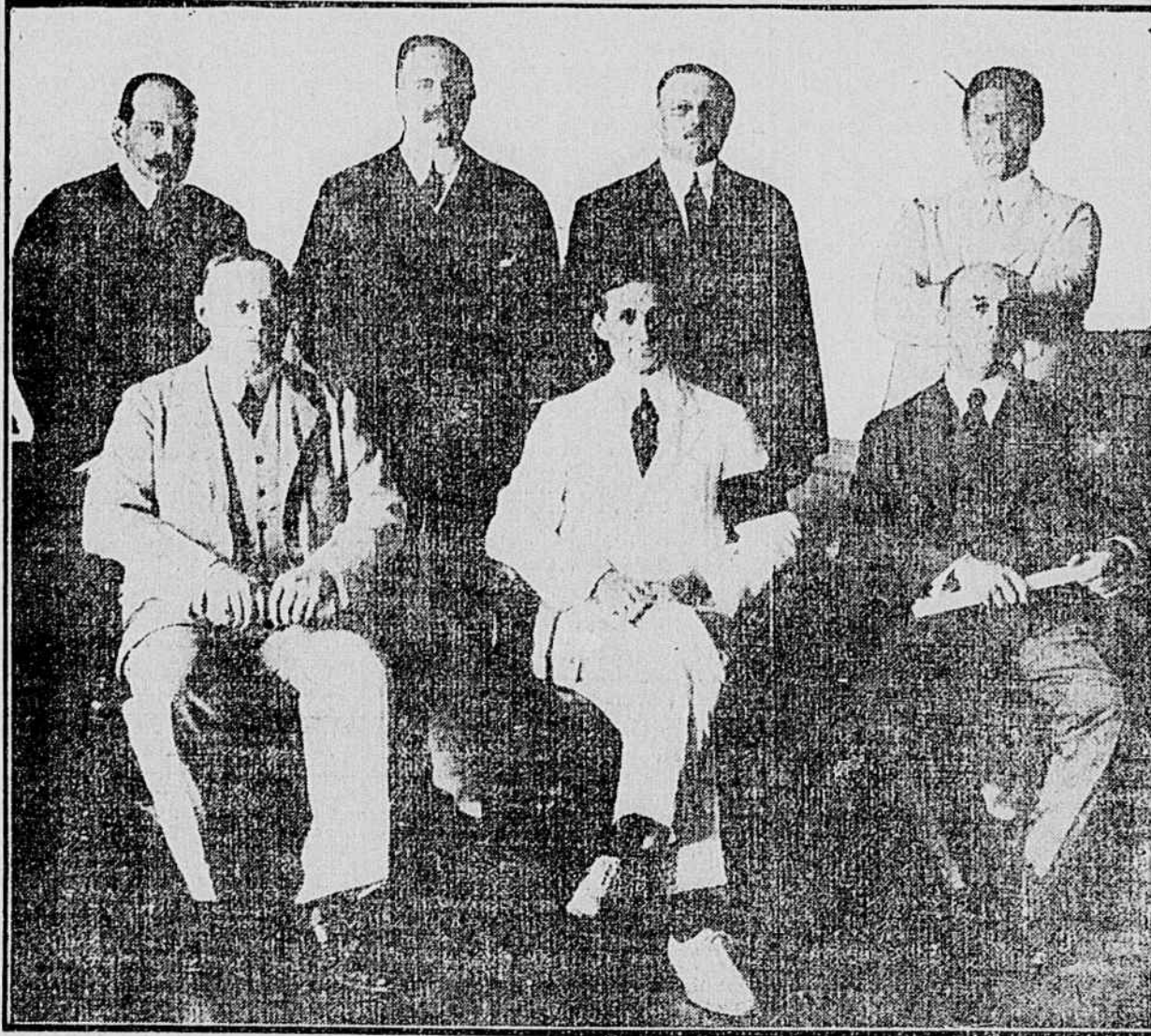
The fund of \$7,000 offered by Winni-
peg women toward the Canadian hospi-
tal ship for war was quickly over-
subscribed, and the full amount was
wired to Toronto to-day.

HOW TO PREVENT
ACID STOMACHS AND
FOOD FERMENTATION

By a Stomach Specialist.

As a specialist who has spent many
years in the study and treatment of
stomach troubles, I have been forced
to the conclusion that most people who
complain of stomach trouble possess
stomachs that are absolutely healthy
and normal. The real trouble, which
causes all the pain and difficulty,
is excessive acid in the stomach, aggra-
vated by food fermentation. Hyper-
acidity irritates the delicate lining of
the stomach, and food fermentation
causes wind, which distends the stom-
ach, abnormally causing that full
bloated feeling. Thus both acid and
fermentation interfere with and retard
the process of digestion. The stomach
is usually healthy and normal, but ir-
ritated almost past endurance by these
foreign elements—acid and wind. In
all such cases—and they comprise over
90 per cent of all stomach difficulties—the
first and only step necessary is to
neutralize the acid and stop the fer-
mentation by taking in a little warm
or cold water immediately after eating,
from one or two teaspoonsful of bio-
saturated magnesia, which is doubtless
the best and only really effective anacid
and food corrective known. The acid
will be neutralized and the fermenta-
tion stopped almost instantly, and your
stomach will at once proceed to di-
gest the food in a healthy normal man-
ner. Be sure to ask your druggist for
the bio-saturated magnesia, as I have found
other forms utterly lacking in its pec-
uliarly valuable properties.—P. J. G.—
Advertisement.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD



Seated, left to right: Charles S. Hamlin, Secretary McAdoo and Frederic A. Delano. Standing, left to right: Paul M. Warburg, John S. Williams, W. P. G. Harding and Dr. Adolph C. Miller.

CENSORSHIP MAY BE PLACED ON ALL CABLES

Wilson and Bryan Discuss Plan to Pre-
vent Transmission of Military or
Naval Information.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Presi-
dent Wilson and Secretary Bryan to-
day discussed at length a plan to ap-
ply at all cable offices in the United
States the same censorship which re-
gions to prevent neutral territory from
being used as a base for the transmis-
sion of military or naval information to
belligerent European countries.

At the conclusion of the conference
it became known that the President
and Mr. Bryan virtually were agreed
that an impartial enforcement of neu-
trality would require censoring of
cables as well as wireless.

A new phase was called to their at-
tention, however, which has delayed
final decision until to-morrow's Cabinet
meeting. This is the case with which
Great Britain could evade the censor-
ship by having her messages sent over
through Canadian cables.

Although the German government
has protested against the unrestricted
use of the cable by England from the
United States, while German owned
wireless companies cannot send code
messages, the elimination of all forms
of censorship in the United States on

either cable or wireless is said to be
the wish of the German government as
well as commercial companies concern-
ed.

Strong representations have been
made to the State Department not only
by belligerent powers, but also by the
great commercial interests against any
attempt to control the wireless system
or cables. The German government
made such representations in behalf of
the German station at Saville, L. I.,
and Tuckerton, N. J., and the Marconi
Company, the British concern, has pro-
tested against interference with the
workings of its stations. They point to
articles of the Hague convention to
justify their contention that the United
States is guilty of unwarrantable in-
terference in establishing a censorship.

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New Tomatoes, quart..... 5c
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diet and eat
heartily of these
delicious toast-
ed corn flakes.

Much meat is over-
heating and difficult to
digest, especially to
children and old peo-
ple, who will assimilate
more nourishment and
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